



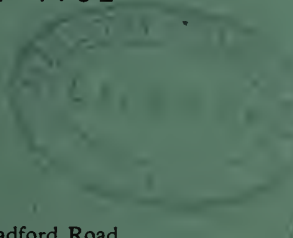
BOROUGH OF BATLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1952

DEWSBURY :
The Stanley Press Ltd., 27, Bradford Road,
1953.





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BOROUGH OF BATLEY

Mayor :

Councillor James Joshua Priestley.

Public Health Committee :

(as at 31st December, 1952).

Chairman : Councillor J. Hanson.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. Harkin.

The Mayor (Ex-officio)	Coun. E. P. Knowles
Ald. W. Rennison	„ S. Mawer.
Ald. F. Walker	„ Dr. J. A. Ogilvy
Coun. T. F. Blakeley	„ A. Parkin
„ T. Conlon	„ H. Pickles
„ Mrs. L. I. Fitzpatrick	„ H. I. Sykes
	„ J. S. Watson

**TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1952.

The birth rate for the year showed a further slight fall, but there was an even larger fall in the death rate although this rate (13.9 per 1,000 population) is still above that of the country as a whole (11.3) and of the smaller towns (11.2). The estimated population of the Borough is almost the same as the previous year. The lengthening life-span of the community is shown by the proportion of deaths occurring in the higher age-groups. 64% of all deaths occurred at 65 years and upwards and 89.9% were over 45 years.

The causes of death follow the pattern of recent years. Diseases of the circulation (53%) and Cancer (15%) forming the largest groups of defined diseases.

There is an unfortunate rise in the Infant Mortality rate. 24 deaths are reported compared with 17 in the previous year, but 18 of the above 24 were due to conditions arising before or during birth which could not be influenced by the Infant Welfare Services. Further details of these cases are given in subsequent pages.

Infectious Diseases : There has been no undue prevalence of any infectious disease during the year.

It is again pleasing to report the absence of Diphtheria and it is again necessary to emphasise that complete prevention of this disease can only be achieved by maintaining the immunisation of the child population at the highest level.

The number of cases of Dysentery was just double that of last year. The control of this disease depends upon the discovery of "carriers" and cases which are so mild that medical advice has not been sought; and in every case notified, investigations on these lines have been carried out. When many cases arise, which are so mild that the child or adult may suffer only a little inconvenience, there

may be an inclination to regard Dysentery as more of a nuisance than a disease. Unless measures of control are promptly enforced, the disease may well assume serious proportions, with the occurrence of really severe or even fatal cases and serious interference with school or business life. The most important single measure of prevention is a strict attention to cleanliness in food handling, in the community and in the home.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year, one adult and one child. Both cases recovered from the acute stage, but were left with some degree of paralysis which required further treatment.

While the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified shows a slight rise, the number of deaths reported during the year is the lowest for more than 25 years. Modern methods of treatment are improving considerably the outlook in this disease and are also reducing the infectivity of many patients, thereby, reducing also the risk of spread to their immediate contacts. The Local Health Authority's scheme for vaccination with B.C.G has continued successfully during the year. The scheme is confined to direct contacts of proved cases, the patients being selected by the local Chest Physician. As in the last two years one Health Visitor deals with all the Tuberculosis cases in this Division visiting the patients and reporting, where necessary on adverse social conditions. This Health Visitor attends the Clinic of the Chest Physician and acts as a link between the treatment and the preventative aspects of this disease.

Maternity and Child Health Services.

(Operated under the West Riding County Council's scheme of Divisional Administration of Health Services).

The Maternity services showed no change during the year, except in a reduction in the number of patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinic. This is partly due to an increasing number of women attending their family doctor for Ante-Natal care and also to a further rise in the number of women entering hospitals and maternity homes for their confinements. During the year 72.4% of all registered births took place in Institutions.

The Infant Welfare Centres continued to provide advice and education for mothers in the care of young children. There is a

tendency for attendance to stop after the child reaches its first birthday. This is unfortunate as periodical inspection of a child from 1 to 5 years is a valuable way of guiding the child's physical and mental development and of detecting deviations from the normal at a stage where treatment can be a real preventive measure.

The Domestic Help Service continued to function successfully throughout the year and its scope was enlarged as a result of an increase in the establishment of Home Helps which is recorded in the details of this report.

Sanitary Services :— The report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector dealing with Food Hygiene shows that steady improvement has been made in recent years in the safety and quality of milk supplied in the Borough. A special feature of this subject is the rise in the proportion of "graded" Milks being sold. Although cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis continue to occur, and it is possible that some of these have arisen from the consumption of infected milk, the tests of milk for this particular infection have been very satisfactory. Nevertheless the risk of Milk-borne diseases will not be removed until all milk is produced and retailed in accordance with the highest standards of hygiene. The time is not far off when undesignated milk will disappear from sale altogether.

It is satisfactory to record that no outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred during the year but this fact must not be regarded with complacency. In spite of the publicity which has gone on throughout the country in the last few years, there is still room for vast improvement in the handling, preparation and distribution of food in all sections of the community.

The number of new houses completed and families re-housed again showed an increase from last year, but this favourable fact was offset by a considerable rise in the number of new applications. Nevertheless, many of the worst cases of overcrowding have been re-housed and as many of the Medical problems are in themselves due to overcrowding, the re-housing of these cases is a valuable contribution to improvement in the health of the community.

Much informal work is done by the officers of the Public Health Department concerning the welfare of old people. Cases are brought to notice of old people living alone, sometimes in dirty or neglected circumstances. The Home Help Service is not always

an adequate answer to these cases. Relatives may have tended to avoid their responsibilities or when living away from the district they have been unaware of the real needs of a case. In such cases extensive enquiries have been made to trace these relatives and urge them to render help according to their own circumstances. In other cases the old people have accepted advice to enter a hospital or institution where they can receive the necessary care or treatment. It is partly because of this informal work that it has not been necessary to take Legal action under the National Assistance Act in any case for the past three years.

This report includes a resumé by the Senior Sanitary Inspector. It is a brief but impressive record of progress in the health and social conditions of the Borough during his period of service. It is useful to look back occasionally and assess the progress in health and social services over a period of years, if only to obtain encouragement to go forward with measures for further improvement in the health of the community.

This is the last annual report to which Mr. Hornby will contribute the sections on the Sanitary Services, as he has now to retire after 25 years service with this Borough, 22 of which have been spent in the post of Senior Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Hornby's great experience and his detailed knowledge of this Borough have been invaluable to all who have worked with him. The record of improvement in the Health of the Borough of Batley during his years of office, is itself the most suitable tribute that can be paid to him.

As in previous year, I am indebted to Miss K. Lister, Chief Clerk, and other members of the clerical staff of the Divisional Health Office for the preparation of the Medical details in this report.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. CAITHNESS,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

(a) MEDICAL

Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer,
West Riding County Council.

JOHN F. CAITHNESS, M.B., Ch.B.,
(Manch.) D.P.H., (Ed.)

Assistant County Medical
Officer, W.R.C.C.

Freda M. Cox, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officers for
M. and C.W. (part-time)

Agnes W. Jervis, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., (St.
And.)

Agnes H. Crone, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds)
D.C.H.

{	Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time)	E. S. Tan, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds), D.O.M.S. (Eng.)
	Orthopædic Surgeon (part-time)	John M. Fitton, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

† The Clinics held by the above Consultants are controlled by No. 11
Hospital Management Committee.

(b) OTHERS

School Dental Officer ... W. J. Brown, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.)

Public Analyst (part-time) ... Fred W. M. Jaffé, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Senior Sanitary Inspector ... Harold Hornby, F.S.San.I. [] ‡ ¶
Ollett Silver Medallist

{	District Sanitary Inspectors ...	J. H. Raynor, [] ‡ ¶
		J. A. Hall, [] ‡ ¶
		R. H. Wood, [] ‡ (Resigned March, 1952)
		G. O. Lee, [] ‡
		G. Carline, [] ‡ (Commenced April, 1952)

{	Health Visitors and School Nurses	E. Allen, § || O
		D. L. Rawson, § || O
		M. M. C. Quigley, § || O (Resigned Aug., 1952)
		J. E. Hainsworth, § || O

{	Assistant Health Visitors and School Nurses	A. B. Dobson, § || O (Commenced Oct., 1952)
		M. Hudson, § || O (Commenced July, 1952)
		C. M. Stewart, §
		P. Thorp, §

{	Assistant Health Visitors and School Nurses	A. C. Shepley, § ||
		B. Flexney, § ||

Masseuse ... D. Render, c

Chief Clerk ... Miss K. Lister

{	Clerks	D. Anthony
		C. Richardson
		Miss M. J. Gothard
		Miss W. M. Townsley
		Miss D. Wrigley
		C. Padgett

Miss B. Green

Dental Attendant	...	...	A. Onoszko
Midwives	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{E. A. Fearnside, } \$ \parallel * \\ \text{M. H. Foy, } \parallel * \\ \text{C. Lynch, } \$ \parallel * \\ \text{M. Lynch, } \$ \parallel * \\ \text{A. Layland, } \$ \parallel * \end{array} \right.$
Home Nurses	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{E. Baines, } \$ \dagger \\ \text{F. Collins, } \$ \parallel \dagger \\ \text{A. E. Gill, } \$ \parallel \dagger \\ \text{E. I. Masterman, } \$ \parallel \dagger \\ \text{J. Lewis, } \$ \end{array} \right.$

[]—Holds Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute, or Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

‡—Holds Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute.

§—Holds Certificate for Smoke Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute.

§—Holds Certificate for three years general training. State Registered Nurse.

O—Holds Certificate for Health Visitors, Royal Sanitary Institute approved by Ministry of Health.

||—Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

ç—Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Physiotherapy.

*—Holds Gas and Air Analgesia Certificate.

†—Holds the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Certificate.

**Borough of Batley—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1952 and Previous Years**

Yearly Average	Estimated Population	NET LIVE BIRTHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
				Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	No.	Rate per 1,000
10 years 1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
10 years 1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
10 years 1921-30	35,765	624	17.3	48	76	485	13.4
10 years 1931-40	36,246	493	13.5	26	53	510	14.0
10 years 1941-50	38,157	693	18.1	29	42	527	13.8
Year 1950	40,210	645	16.4	21	32.6	512	12.7
„ 1951	39,900	663	16.6	17	25.6	598	14.9
„ 1952	39,920	645	16.2	24	37.2	556	13.9
Provisional Figures, 1952							
				England and Wales		15.3	
				160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London		16.9	
				160 Smaller Towns		15.5	
				LONDON		17.6	
				Total		M. F.	
Live Births—Legitimate				611		329 282	
„ Illegitimate				34		21 13	
Stillbirths				21		10 11	
Deaths				555		282 273	
						Rate per 1,000	
Deaths from puerperal causes:—				Deaths		total births	
Puerperal sepsis				—		—	
Other puerperal causes				—		—	
Total				—		—	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—							
All infants per 1,000 live births				...		...
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				...		...
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				...		...
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				...		...
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				...		...
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				...		...
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				...		...

There has not been excessive mortality during the year from any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Causes of Death in Batley for the year 1952.

Causes of Death	Ages at Death										TOTAL
	Under 1 Month	1 month and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	...	2	3
do. other	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilitic disease	1	2	1	4
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal infections
Acute Poliomyelitis
Measles
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	...	...	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	13	20
" " lung, bronchus	9	1	10
" " breast	3	2	5
" " uterus	4	2	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	...	16	26	43	...
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	2	3
Diabetes	2	18	65	85	...
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	2	18	65	85	...
Coronary disease, Angina	1	23	37	61	...
Hypertension with heart disease	9	14	23	...
Other heart disease	1	...	4	13	89	107	...
Other circulatory disease	4	19	23	...
Influenza
Pneumonia	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	4	13
Bronchitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	32	40
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	4	1	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	1	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	...	...	3	4	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion
Congenital malformations	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other defined and illdefined diseases	12	1	1	...	1	...	5	11	28	59	...
Motor vehicle accidents	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
All other accidents	1	...	2	2	8	13
Suicide	1	...	...	1
Homicide and operations of war
TOTAL	17	3	4	3	2	3	2	22	143	356	555

Causes of Infant Deaths:—

Prematurity	9	Spina Bifida	2
Pneumonia	2	Congenital Debility	2
Whooping Cough	1	Pneumococcal Meningitis	1
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage	1	Other causes	6
TOTAL	24		

BIRTHS.—The Registrar-General reports the registration—which is distinct from notification— of 645 births in Batley during 1952. There were 21 still births registered in addition to the live births.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907. Doctors notified 10, midwives 662, and other persons 3 births, a total of 675 during 1952. Of these 21 were still births.

INFANTILE BIRTH RATE.—Of the 24 infant deaths 18 were due to premature birth and/or congenital debility.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is provided by the Local Health Authority.

The service has increased steadily during the year.

The establishment of Domestic Helps as fixed by the Local Health Authority was (for the whole of Division 15—Batley and Heckmondwike).

At January 1st	...	15	Whole-time Home Helps			
From July 23rd	...	16	"	"	"	"
From October 25th		17	"	"	"	"
From December 24th		19	"	"	"	"

The recruitment of Domestic Helps was sufficient to maintain the establishment during the greater part of the year.

All applicants for appointment as Home Helps, furnish the names of two referees, are the subject of a report by a Health Visitor and are then interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority's services.

For Tuberculosis cases, the Home Help is invited to volunteer for this type of case and before commencing duty is examined (including X-Ray) by the area Crest Physician and re-examined at intervals of six months if still attending this type of case.

The following are the details of the service for the year :—

(a) No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December—

(i) Whole Time	...	...	...	...	13
(ii) Part Time	...	...	...	...	17

(b) No. of cases provided with Domestic Helps during the year ;
and classification of such cases :—

(i) Ill (excluding aged)					
(a) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	10
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	48
(ii) Lying-in	...	...	...	...	59
(iii) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	8
(iv) Mentally defective	...	...	...	...	—
(v) Aged					
(a) Illness	...	...	...	...	131
(b) Infirmary	...	...	...	...	16
(vi) Children of school age	...	...	...	...	1

In all applications for Home Help service the applicant or the head of the household is requested to disclose the financial means of all members of the household. The case is then assessed by the County Council's Finance Officer according to an agreed scale.

Details of this assessment are given below:—

BATLEY

	Ill	Old Ill	Old	Lying-in	Expect. Mother	Children of School Age	Total
Nil Assessments	28	108	14	17	3	—	170
Assessments Issued	25	4	—	31	5	1	66
TOTAL	53	112	14	48	8	1	236

HECKMONDWIKE

Nil Assessments	2	17	1	5	—	—	25
Assessments Issued	3	2	1	6	—	—	12
TOTAL	5	19	2	11	—	—	37

TOTAL FOR DIVISION

Nil Assessments	30	125	15	22	3	—	195
Assessments Issued	28	6	1	37	5	1	78
TOTAL	58	131	16	59	8	1	273

Clinics and Treatment Centres

Name	Address	Sessions	Authority Providing
Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics	Wellington Street, Batley	Weekly, Wednesday 9.15 a.m.-12 noon	Reg. Hosp. Board
Ditto	Ditto	Weekly, Monday 2-5 p.m.	W.R.C.C.
Infant Welfare Centre	Ditto	Tuesday, 2-4 p.m. Friday, 2-4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club, Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Church Hall, Ebenezer Meth. Chapel, Hanging Heaton	Thursday, 2-4 p.m. Fortnightly	Ditto
Ditto	King St. Mission, Batley Carr	Ditto	Ditto
Consultative Ante Natal Clinic	Batley Hospital	Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Monthly, Friday 9.30 a.m.-12 noon	W.R.C.C.
Orthopædic Clinic	Temperance Hall, Batley	Monthly 2nd Thursday 3-4 p.m.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Massage, etc. Clinic	Ditto	Monday & Thursday 9.30 a.m.-12 noon 2-5 p.m.	W.R.C.C.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Daily, 9 a.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club, Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 4 p.m.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	Market Place, Batley	When required	Reg. Hosp. Board
Dental Clinic	Market Place, Batley.	Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-12 noon 2-5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m.-12 noon	W.R.C.C.
Aural Clinic	Batley Hospital	When required	Reg. Hosp. Board
Chest Clinic	Branch House Chambers, Batley	Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Mon. 1.30-4 p.m. (M. & F.) Thurs. 10.0-12 noon (M.) Friday, 5-7 p.m. (M. & F.)	Reg. Hosp. Board

HOSPITALS

The actual number of hospitals serving the area shewed no change with the exception that the hospital for infectious diseases has now been equipped and opened as a hospital for the aged and chronic sick, thereby providing some relief to the problem of hospital accommodation for this type of case.

Infectious Diseases are admitted to one or other of three large hospitals in the County.

All hospitals in the Borough and neighbourhood are controlled by No. 11 (Dewsbury, Batley and Mirfield) Hospital Management Committee.

During 1952 the attendances of Batley residents at the Venereal Diseases Clinics were 30 males and 12 females.

ANTE NATAL CLINIC

No. of individual patients who attended	476
Total number of attendances	1,697

POST NATAL CLINIC

No. of individual patients who attended	52
Total number of attendances	54

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC

Eight patients attended a Clinic held by the Family Planning Association in a neighbouring area.

Infant Welfare Centres

Attendances of children	CENTRES				
	Wellington St. (2 Sessions)	Birstall	Hanging Heaton	Batley Carr	TOTAL
Under 1 year	4,670	2,116	268	344	7,398
Between 1 and 5 years	2,118	1,563	234	282	4,197
New Admissions:—					
Under 1 year	252	110	20	31	413
Between 1 and 5 years	6	7	7	8	28

**SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY DOMICILIARY
MIDWIVES IN BATLEY DURING 1952**

		Names of Midwives					Relief Mid-wife	Total
		E. A. Fearnside	M. H. Foy	A. Layland	C. Lynch	M. Lynch	E. Sandford	
Visits to Ante Natal cases		313	147	77	179	256	103	1,075
Cases attended	As Midwife	39	21	24	37	32	14	167
	As Maternity Nurse	—	1	1	5	4	—	11
No. of visits to patients following delivery		979	542	290	813	840	361	3,825

HEALTH VISITORS

The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five are as previously.

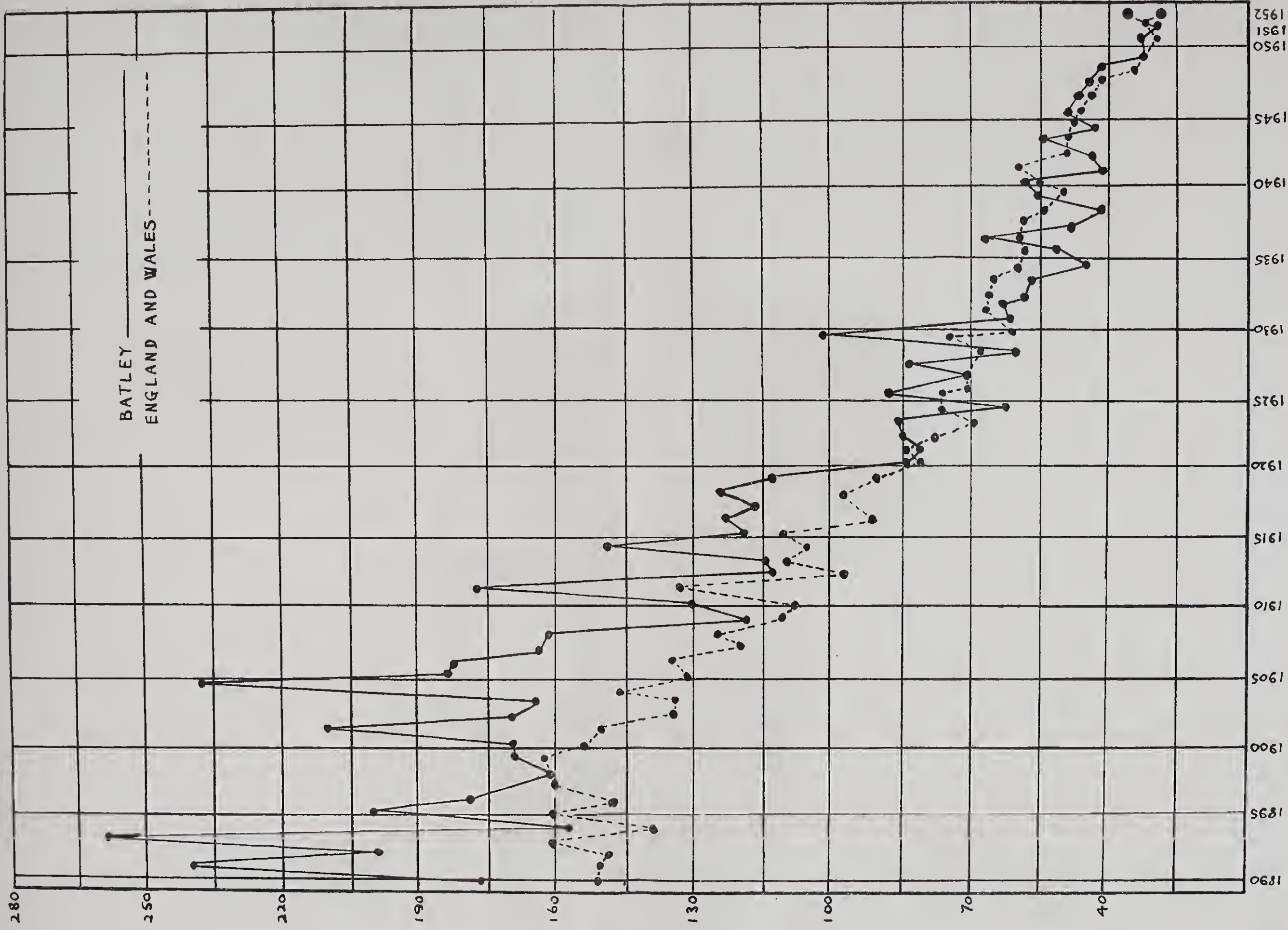
Number of visits paid during the year by Health Visitors in Batley :—

	First Visits	Re-visits
(a) To expectant mothers	177	154
(b) To children under one year of age	641	3,924
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and five years	19	5,642

	Total Visits
(d) To premature babies	15
(e) To care and after-care of patients	1,844
(f) All other visits	2,883

RATE PER
1,000
BIRTHS.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BATLEY AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1890-1952



The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacities as School Nurses, which were 1,115

The grand total, therefore, of visits by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during 1952 was ... 16,414

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were :—

	Total
(i) Children under 1 year of age	413
(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and five years	28

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year were :—

(i) Children under 1 year of age	320
(ii) Children 1-2 years of age	190
(iii) Children over 2 years of age	228

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DENTAL, ORTHOPÆDIC, ETC., CASES

Dental Defects :—

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare Patients, 1952

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	29	29	28	28
Children under Five	14	14	14	14

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Com-plete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	107	40	1	8	6	—	3	—	23	3
Children under Five	21	13	1	2		1			—	—

Aural Cases :—

Five pre-school children were seen during 1952. There were 5 attendances.

Orthopædic Cases :—

The Orthopaedic Surgeon examined 35 patients under school age. There were 50 attendances. Five children made 56 attendances at the Massage, etc, Clinic.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 47

Removal to suitable premises, of persons in need of care and attention :—

No action of a formal character was taken during the year but removals were effected by the consent of the patients themselves in two cases—Mr. J. E. K. and Mr. J. M. K. being two brothers in their seventies who were living in insanitary conditions and had become infirm and unable to take care of themselves.

A further case, Mrs. B., was kept under observation, but her general circumstances did not become sufficiently serious to justify formal action.

It may (be added that cases under this heading arise not infrequently, but where they are of sound mind and strongly resent any suggestion of institutional treatment, it is often a matter of some perplexity—involving as it does questions of personal freedom—to decide whether the law should be put into operation with a view to compulsory removal.

The policy of the Department is, therefore, to secure the co-operation and assistance of responsible relatives, and generally to explore every avenue which might help, before any question of compulsory removal is seriously entertained.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 50

Burials in circumstances where suitable arrangements were not made otherwise than by the Local Authority :—

No case arose during the year under review.

RESUME BY SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR ON HIS RETIREMENT.

A resumé of a Senior Sanitary Inspector's work extending over a quarter of a century in one place, after twenty years' previous experience in three other places, is fraught with one particular danger, namely, the mistake of ignoring what was done before and so, at least by inference, unfairly seeking some questionable credit for the efforts of others who, in their time, had borne the heat of the day and passed on. This mistake shall be avoided here !

By 1926 when I was appointed, the Town Council, Health Department and people acting together, were obtaining successes from their labours to correct the serious shortcomings exposed in Dr. Spencer Low's report to the Local Government Board on the Sanitary Circumstances and Administration of the Borough of Batley, this vital document having been published in 1906.

To glance at past records now and note that, by 1926, the Infantile Mortality Rate had been more than halved from what it was at the beginning of the century is enough not only to satisfy that these previous activities had been very real, but also to evoke admiration.

Working against the discouraging background of—as we see it now—much ignorance of the times, and recurrent epidemics of infectious sickness arising to a great degree from the then annual plagues of disease—spreading house flies and an incomplete system of efficient water-carriage sanitation (though there was a good water-supply in 1926) the task of the Medical Officer's Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors of the pre-1926 days was indeed grim and the town should never forget the credit which is justly theirs and the earlier pioneers before: yet there was still much to be done, even as there is now through the advances of medical, sanitary and technical science.

An act amongst many which bears testimony to the fact that the Town Council of 1926 was fully alive as to its responsibilities in relation to public health was the building at great expense of the additional Brownhill Reservoir which ensured for the citizens a water-supply of unexcelled quality and quantity.

In relation to the extent of the problem as it affects the older industrial towns, and the adverse influence of events, the town's contribution to what is known as "Housing" has been good. Cellar-

dwellings — and there were many in 1926 — have been abolished, hundreds of slum-houses pulled down, many more improved, and overcrowding reduced until the average number of persons per house is less than three. New Housing Estates have been built and the general situation greatly improved since 1926; this notwithstanding the tremendous difficulties created by the World War !

Looking back on events it is perhaps easy to say that the hundreds of slum-houses which were demolished in the '30's (and the families therefrom rehoused at a figure well below 10/- per week) ought to have been thousands ! I have talked that way myself; yet it must be conceded that no one could foresee the immensity of the misfortunes which were to fall upon the country in 1939, and it was naturally expected at the time that the steady progress then being made would be progressive according as the finances and staff could cope with it. Be that as it may, in the matter of housing Batley, alike with so many other places, would no doubt have been better than it is, except for Hitler !

On the "Food Front," the public milk supply has been transformed, without exaggeration, from a disease-spreading liquid about as pure or impure as sewage, to a safe nutritious food, diseased meat has been largely eradicated from the human-food trade, and, notwithstanding the need for greater advances still, foods generally are now cleaner, safer and better in quality, if not in quantity, than in 1926 ; though the shortage for some, then, was terrible !

Many other instances of achievement could be referred to in illustration of progress, but let the foregoing suffice.

Working as an administrative officer in fields often essentially controversial it follows that, in the "rough and tumble" of the job one had moments, some of these occasionally leaving me in the dust impotently muttering, "Their's the power, mine the right !" Yet I have been proud to labour so long with excellent colleagues seeking as a team to interpret the law fairly, along with the policies and instructions of an authority where the challenge in relation to public health was truly great and worthwhile ; and not, it is hoped, without collective success !

To those ill-informed critics who take a superficial glance at the place and condemn it I would plead, "A moment please ! This is not a "Show-town;" yet better men than us have laboured and achieved great successes here, professionally, industrially, socially

and in many other ways ; and the place is not without pleasing features given ears not deaf and eyes not blind.”

Now that I have obeyed the inexorable demands of time, and, with no little sorrow, torn myself away from so much that had become part of my life (to delay the wrench would only have served to aggravate it) I most sincerely tender my best wishes to my successor and all who remain in the Department, trusting they may experience such satisfaction and sense of achievement as has often been mine.

H.H.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY—Particulars of the Batley Water supply have been given in previous annual reports. The chief source is from the town's own reservoirs situated about eighteen miles away in the Pennine Hills.

In addition bulk supplies are received from the Bradford and Halifax Corporations for the areas of Birstall and Soothill respectively.

These waters are excellent in every respect, both for domestic and trade purposes, and every house in the Borough is supplied from a public water main with service laid direct to the house. The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains is 13,744 and the number of population, 39,920.

Particulars of (a) Bacteriological Examinations, (b) Chemical Examinations and (c) Examinations for Plumbo-solvent action :—

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :—

Source of Supply	Raw Water Number of Samples			Water going into supply after treatment Number of Samples		
	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total	Satisfac- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Batley Corporation	12	11	23	67	2	69
Bradford Corporation	—	—	—	24	4	28
Halifax Corporation	—	—	—	23	—	23

(b) Chemical Examinations :—

Source of Supply	Raw Water Number of Samples			Water going into supply after treatment Number of Samples		
	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- tory	Total
Batley Corporation	12	—	12	36	—	36
Bradford Corporation	—	—	—	12	—	12
Halifax Corporation	—	—	—	12	—	12

(c) Examinations for Plumbo-solvent action :—

Supply	Sample No. and Date collected	Approx. Length of lead ser- vice pipe	Result of Exam.		Remarks
			Lead content Grains per gall.	pH value	
<i>All samples Batley Corpn. After standing in pipe for measured period of half an hour</i>	(1) 27.3.52	40 ft.	Nil	6.4	Satisfactory
After standing in pipe all night ...	(2) „	„	„	6.2	„

The precautions taken against plumbo-solvent action are the addition of lime to increase the pH value of the raw water.

Other forms of treatment given are routine filtration and chlorination.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Borough Engineer, Mr. T. Mossop, states :—

“With few exceptions in the outlying areas, all premises are connected to public sewers, which discharge into the Dewsbury main sewers, and thence to Mitchell Laithes Works for treatment.

During 1952, extensions were carried out to sewers on the Staincliffe Housing Estate.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the authority which exercises supervision over the Batley Beck. This stream is polluted by dye water, trade waste, etc., yet to a progressively contracting degree, since considerable progress has been made during recent years in diverting industrial trade wastes into public sewers, and such work is still going forward. During heavy rain storms the stream occasionally overflows its banks, causing considerable flooding of houses and streets. This has engaged the attention of the Corporation for several years.

3. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1952.

By the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby)

Water-Closets

The Borough—1951	...	...	...	...	11,944
Additional; to existing buildings	...	...	...	...	20
Additional; to new buildings	...	...	...	...	183
Additional; by conversions	...	...	...	...	8
Less number abolished	...	...	..	...	4
Total—1952	...	...	...	...	12,151

Trough Closets

The Borough—1951	...	...	...	...	34
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	6
Total—1952	...	...	...	...	28

Slop Water Closets

The Borough—1951	...	...	...	...	1
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	—
Total—1952	...	...	...	...	1

Pail Closets (including Chemical Closets)

The Borough—1951	...	...	...	...	20
Additional; by alteration of privy closets	...	...	...	...	—
Additional; to existing buildings...	...	...	...	...	1
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	—
					<hr/>
Total—1952	...	...	...	...	21
					<hr/>

Privy Closets

The Borough—1951 (26 structures)	...	...	...	...	38
Less number abolished or converted to W.C.'s or pail closets	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
Total—1952 (25 structures)	...	...	...	...	37
					<hr/>
Total—1952 Closets of all types	...	...	...	...	12,238
					<hr/>

General Remarks :—During the years 1946 to 1952 inclusive, special efforts were made chiefly in the Birstall Ward, through the operation of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure the replacement of privies, etc., by W.C.'s at the joint expense of owners and Local Authority. Such replacement could only be enforced where, as laid down by Public Health Act, there was a public sewer and water supply available within 100 feet of the sites of the buildings. The following brief particulars indicate what has been accomplished in this connection, and which work is regarded as a distinct advance in environmental hygiene affecting the properties concerned. It is also a pleasure to record that, notwithstanding these days of high building costs, recourse to the Magistrates Court to apply measures of compulsion against a defaulting owner was necessary in only two instances during the above period of time :—

Privy, etc. Conversions—**March, 1946 to December, 1952**

No. of Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	119
No. of Pail Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	15
No. of Slop Water Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	15
No. of Trough Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	10
No. of W.C.'s installed	...	...	...	...	172
Total Costs to Owners	...	...	...	...	£4,496
Total Grants by Corporation	...	...	...	...	£2,560
					<hr/>
Total Cost of replacements	...	...	...	...	£7,056
					<hr/>

With now almost 100% water-carriage sanitation, together with a wholesome water-supply to every house, and efficient Refuse Collection and Disposal Services, the town is well served in the first essentials of a healthy environment.

(ii) **PUBLIC CLEANSING**—This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby)

As foreshadowed in the previous Annual Report great changes took place during the year under review in the arrangements for the collection of refuse.

In July, 1952, contracts for all Wards excluding North were replaced by direct labour, and decisions were taken by which North Ward will similarly follow after the current contract expires on the 31st July, 1953.

The transport used is 3—10 cu. yd. "Chelsea" type S.D. refuse-collection vehicles on a seven years Hire and Maintenance Contract at £9 5s. 0d. per week each, to be supplemented by an additional vehicle of precisely the same type, but on a hire-charge of £10 per week when, as already stated, the North Ward Contract expires.

Details of the arrangements for the collection of refuse are given in the table at the end of this section. Appended also is a table giving particulars of refuse collected and disposed of.

With the appointment in 1952 of a full-time foreman to supervise the work, great strides in efficiency have been accomplished and collection is substantially on the basis of a seven days' service, that is, apart from such temporary set-backs as mechanical breakdowns, unduly inclement weather and absences of men on account of sickness.

Mechanical failures are however few, due to the excellent service afforded by the owners of the vehicles.

The method of disposal is by controlled-tipping at Nab Lane and Soothill where the Corporation are favoured by sites well situated away from populous areas and which offer potential disposal capacity for many years.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COLLECTION OF REFUSE

Districts	Vehicles	No. of men		Number of receptacles				Remarks
		Drivers	Dustmen	Dustbins	Ashpits	Privy Pails	Totals	
East Ward and Hanging Heaton	1-10 cu. yd. S.D. Refuse Collection Vehicle.	1	4	2,866	17	—	2,883	
Birstall and Soothill	do.	1	4	2,833	20	6	2,909	Plus one special load of shop refuse per week from Birstall.
West Ward	do.	1	4	2,985	1	—	2,986	
North Ward	do. From 1/8/53 Contract to 31/7/53	1	4	2,748	8	2	2,758	Plus one or two special loads of shop refuse per week from Batley Shopping Centre.
TOTALS	4-10 cu. yd. S.D. Ri. Collection Vehicles when wholly on direct labour.	4	16	11,482	46	8	11,536	Vehicles in turn move Market Refuse on Fridays and Saturdays, this being over-time.

The costs of Refuse Collection and Disposal for the year ended 31st March, 1953, were :—				Collection		3d.
				Disposal		8d.
				Total	...	£10,677 14s. 3d.
					...	£3,172 15s. 8d.
					...	£13,850 9s. 11d.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

The following table gives, amongst other particulars, the name of the contractor and the wards in which he was employed, the numbers of loads collected monthly and annually by direct labour and contract respectively, from each ward, and from the Borough as a whole, and the places of disposal and the loads taken thereto both monthly and annually :—

WARD	CON-TRACT-OR	NUMBER OF LOADS PLACES OF DISPOSAL																										
		SOOTHILL TIP												NAB LANE TIP														
		JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS	
North East	T. Harris	23	28	30	25	26	21	16	12	14	16	24	15	250	98	97	122	94	123	83	88	120	91	102	125	107	1250	1500
	T. Harris Direct Labour	102	99	128	97	122	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	637
West	T. Harris	55	52	61	59	57	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	57	48	68	36	62	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	433
	Direct Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	47	56	55	66	56	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	57	28	27	38	23	221	646
Soothill	T. Harris	73	67	95	67	85	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544
	Direct Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	49	41	43	50	40	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
Birstall	Direct Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275
	Direct Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	88	81	99	77	99	74	69	73	56	59	77	55	907	909
TOTALS		253	246	314	248	290	209	188	186	176	179	225	176	2690	243	226	289	207	284	206	205	250	175	188	240	185	2698	5388

NOTE: The apparent fall in the number of loads is explained by the fact that the new direct labour vehicles which displaced the contract vehicles were 10 c.i. yds, capacity against 7 cu. yds. for the contract vehicles.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

**WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE
27 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON)
REGULATIONS, 1935.**

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT: YEAR 1952

Total number of Inspections and Re-Inspections made 17,433

Details	Primary Inspections	Re Inspections
Housing Acts	24	145
Re Sanitary Defects	1,170	5,519
Infectious Diseases	110	208
Verminous and dirty houses	133	110
„ houses treated	71	15
Overcrowding	42	5
Water Supply	26	11
Factories	378	254
Workplaces	22	4
Shops Acts	31	37
Drains inspected	187	66
Drains tested	128	46
Smoke Observations	361	6
Factories (Smoke Nuisance)	61	18
Offensive Trades	2	—
Stables	7	6
Swine, fowls and other animals	30	50
Tents, Vans and Sheds	46	40
Tips, etc.	78	27
Schools	31	20
Sewers, etc.	81	134
Prev. of Dam. by Pests Act	95	411
Miscellaneous visits	3,083	252
Slaughter houses	14	—
Meat Shops	277	—
Food prep. Rooms, Canteens, etc.	457	—
Provision and other food shops	1,292	—
Bakehouses	215	—
Fried fish and chip shops	228	—
Ice Cream Premises	154	—
Dairies and milk shops	75	—
Market Stalls	524	—
Samples:—		
Milk—Chemical exams.	135	—
Ice Cream „ „	9	—
Milk—Bact. exams.	223	—
Ice Cream „ „	86	—
Synthetic Cream „ „	2	—
Iced Lollies „ „	46	—
Miscellaneous foods—		
Chemical exams.	59	—
Milk—Biol. exams.	19	—
Rag Flock, etc.—Chemical exams.	25	—
Swimming Bath water—		
Chem. and/or Bact. exams.	8	—
Other waters—		
Chem. or Bact. exams.	4	—
Totals	10,049	7,384

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	670
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	906
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	209
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	275
Prosecutions under Public Health and Housing Acts					Nil
Number of complaints received and entered in complaint book	...	...	...	...	134

(iv) **SHOPS AND OFFICES.** No. of Inspections 68.

1 Notice was served, and 2 complied with, in respect of offences.

Apart from small premises the number of retail shops, as compared with the size and population of the Borough, is below the average, due, no doubt, to the fact that the shopping centres of the large neighbouring towns are readily available to the public of Batley. A very large majority of the retail shops in Batley employ, if any, not more than one or two assistants.

(v) **CAMPING SITES.** No. of Inspections 86.

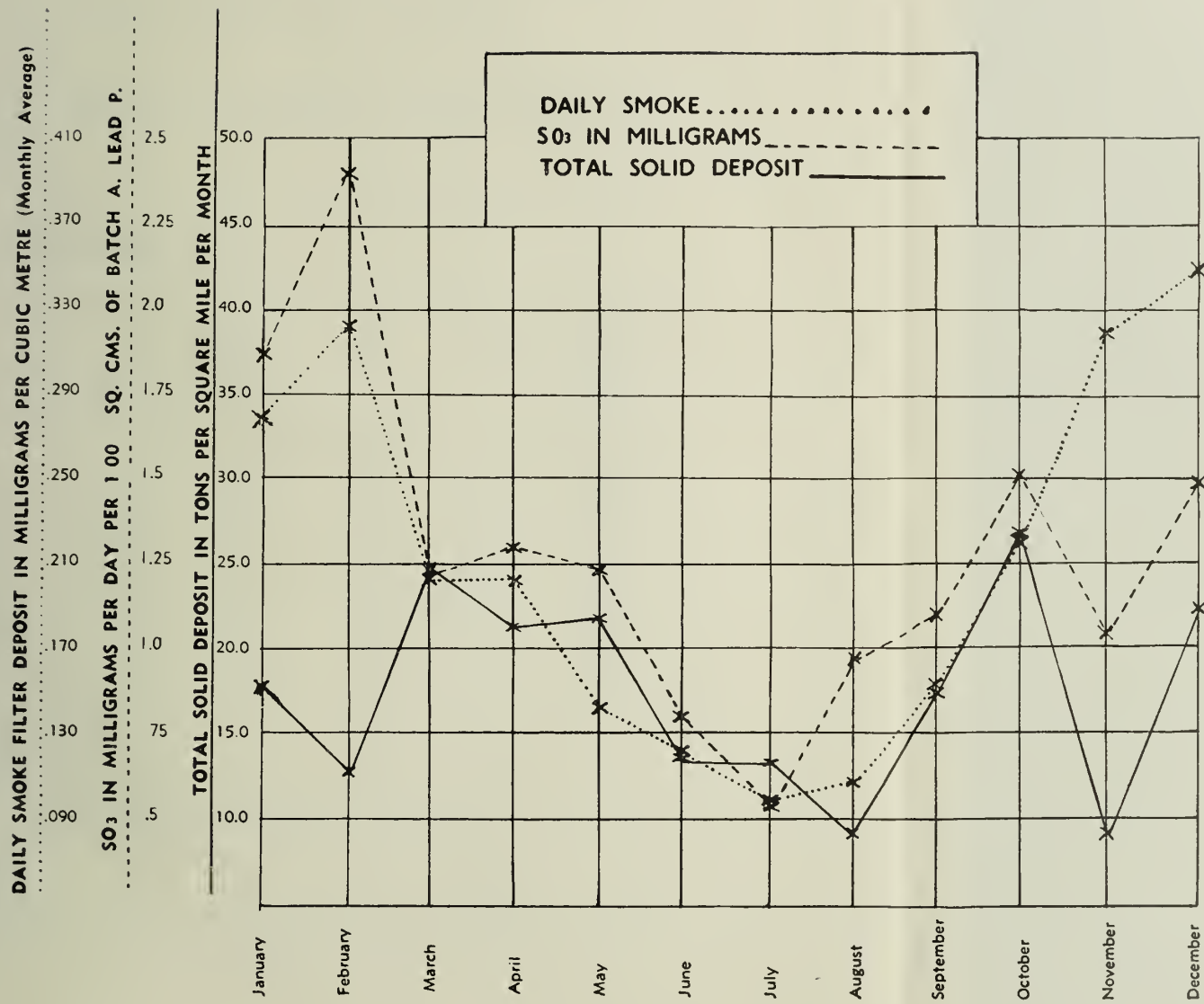
During 1952 no sites in the Borough were used for camping purposes within the meaning of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There were however, several isolated moveable dwellings, and three exempted temporary encampments in connection with travelling fairs, which were kept under observation.

(vi) **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

The general position was referred to in the Annual Report for 1947 and the remarks made therein equally apply at the present time.

The number of observations taken during 1952 was 352 and as a result thereof 52 smoke nuisances were recorded in respect of 22 firms.

With the object of recording the degree, nature and variation of atmospheric pollution in Batley, apparatus consisting of a Deposit Gauge, and a Lead Peroxide Instrument for estimating sulphur dioxide, were, in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, set up at the Public Health Department



in December, 1948. All the maintenance and analytical costs of operating these instruments were subsequently taken over by the County Council which Authority added to them a Daily Smoke Filter for volumetric measurement, and this additional instrument has been operated since the beginning of May, 1950.

The accompanying Tables and Graphs give a summary of the results. A graph of daily recordings of the smoke filter is kept but this is too voluminous to make its reproduction practicable in this report.

Monthly Deposit in Tons per Square Mile and Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method.

Month	Rainfall m.m.	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids	SO3 mg/ day/100 cm2 of Batch A Lead Peroxide
		Tons per Square Mile			
Jan.	62	9.56	8.22	17.78	1.87
Feb.	20	7.84	4.95	12.79	2.40
Mar.	47	16.44	8.18	24.62	1.22
April	38	15.85	5.40	21.25	1.31
May	40	15.92	5.78	21.70	1.23
June	46	9.42	4.20	13.62	0.80
July	35	6.47	6.81	13.28	0.58
August	45	5.57	3.65	9.22	0.97
Sept.	43	11.04	6.60	17.64	1.10
Oct.	90	16.68	10.11	26.79	1.51
Nov.	38	4.13	4.23	8.36	1.06
Dec.	51	11.69	10.97	22.66	1.49
Annual Totals	555	130.61	79.10	209.71	—
Monthly Averages	46	10.88	6.59	17.47	1.30
Totals and Averages for previous year:—					
Annual Totals	875	138.41	93.42	231.83	—
Monthly Averages	73	11.54	7.78	19.32	1.37

DAILY SMOKE FILTER—VOLUMETRIC METHOD

Month 1952	Days of obsn.	Average, highest and lowest readings mg/m ³			%’s of readings falling within stated limits		
		Aver- age	High- est	Lowest	Above 1.25	0.63- 1.25	Below 0.63
Jan.	31	0.282	0.584	0.158	Nil	Nil	100 %
Feb.	29	0.326	0.671	0.170	Nil	7 %	93 %
Mar.	31	0.206	0.369	0.063	Nil	Nil	100 %
April	30	0.206	0.393	0.107	Nil	Nil	100 %
May	31	0.143	0.268	0.076	Nil	Nil	100 %
June	30	0.124	0.201	0.058	Nil	Nil	100 %
July	31	0.099	0.181	0.040	Nil	Nil	100 %
August	31	0.108	0.246	0.030	Nil	Nil	100 %
Sept.	30	0.155	0.301	0.063	Nil	Nil	100 %
Oct.	31	0.221	0.489	0.066	Nil	Nil	100 %
Nov.	30	0.321	0.709	0.147	Nil	13 %	87 %
Dec.	31	0.352	0.985	0.098	Nil	6 %	94 %
MONTHLY AVERAGES		0.212	—	—	Nil	2 %	98 %
Averages for previous year : —							
MONTHLY AVERAGES		0.242	—	—	Nil	3 %	97 %

The sootfall upon Batley during 1952 was 209 tons per square mile as against 231 tons for the previous year.

The average intensity of sulphur pollution was 1.30 milligrams of sulphur trioxide per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch A. Lead Peroxide exposed, as against 1.37 milligrams for the previous year.

The average amount of suspended matter in the atmosphere as measured by the daily smoke filter was 0.212 milligrams per cubic metre of the air per day as against 0.242 milligrams for the previous year.

Notwithstanding a drop in annual rainfall from 875 m.m. to 555 m.m., with presumably less “washing” of the atmosphere by nature, the results of the various instruments taken together, indicate that the intensity and amount of atmospheric pollution were for a second year in succession, less than the previous year’s.

Once again these results are a matter for some slight encouragement, though, as mentioned previously, there is a need to press on

with vigour, since progress in this vital matter sadly lags behind the solid advances made in other fields of public health.

That propaganda on smoke abatement has actually secured a place on television is sufficient to show that public interest has been roused; indeed, it has been refreshing, after years of comparative indifference, to receive complaints about offending chimneys, together with demands that repressive action be taken. In one particular case there was a request for an exposition of the law on the subject, but since even discussions amongst experts desiring legal clarity results only in long drawn out "wrangles" which are often inconclusive, the attempt to satisfy the enquirer was not good.

In order to maintain a proper sense of proportion the following points should be always borne in mind when considering the problem as it affects Batley :—

(1) Measurement has shewn that half the smoke-pollution in the town is due to domestic chimneys which are not subject to the law in this particular regard.

(2) Particularly outside a legally defined "Smokeless Zone"—of which there is none in Batley—the law does not prohibit a factory chimney emitting smoke as such, but only insofar as the emission is proved to be a nuisance, for the abatement of which an Abatement Notice has been issued by the Local Authority. For the emission of black smoke exceeding two minutes in any half-hour there is no defence, but for smoke other than black a defendant can plead "Best practicable means" and so present the magistrates before whom he is called with an extremely difficult problem if true justice is to be dispensed.

(3) To eliminate the periods when hand-fired furnaces are hard to control — immediately after cleaning out — by thoroughly modern mechanical stokers specially suited to local conditions, represents a four-figure expenditure per boiler.

(4) The principle that a successful exporting country must send out its best, applies to fuel as with every other commodity, hence the reason why the proportion of inferior fuel for home consumption is often high.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that the struggle for a smokeless atmosphere is likely to be hard; yet, the greater the challenge, so much greater should be the effort !

A continuance of education, really virile propaganda and repressive action where unavoidable, are all very important, and though the prevention of undue smoke emission is only one of their many problems, manufacturers should appreciate that, in giving a reasonable latitude within which all can keep, the law is at least realistic and fair, and should be responded to accordingly. Such is the first step and which industry has not fully taken yet ! Is there to be no other way than all-out remission? Certainly not yet; but the evidence in favour of it is building up !

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is one public baths in the Borough, but no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. Full particulars of the public baths were given on page 53 of the Annual Report for 1937.

The number of bathers during 1952 was 110,815 of which 61,782 were the general public, 45,033 scholars, and 4,000 attendances during the summer by members of the Swimming Club.

Action taken to secure the satisfactory condition of the water in the swimming baths :—

During October, four samples of water were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological examinations. These consisted of an inlet sample and an outlet sample from each of the two swimming pools.

The following were the results of the examinations :—

Probable number of coliform bacilli, Mac Conkey	
2 days 37°C. 	None per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli ...	None per 100 ml.
Free chlorine content per million parts water :—	
1st Class Pool— inlet	0.8
1st Class Pool—outlet	0.6
2nd Class Pool— inlet	0.5
2nd Class Pool—outlet	0.3

The foregoing results were satisfactory.

An improved filtration plant has been installed comprising three 8 feet diameter Bell's Patent Pressure Filters, giving a total filtration area of approximately 150 sq. ft. as against 72 sq. ft. for the old filter which they displaced. The improved plant conforms to the Ministry of Health's recommended filtration standard for swimming baths' water, i.e., a rate of 200 to 250 gallons per sq. ft. of filter area per hour.

Since many of the small working-class houses in the town unfortunately are not fitted with fixed slipper baths and modern hot-water systems, the local public baths perform a useful service in the interests of personal hygiene, quite apart from its sports and recreational functions. A facility worthy of special mention is free use of the slipper baths, including soap and clean towels, for old age pensioners.

(viii) Eradication of bed bugs.

The number of council houses found to be infested was 5 and other houses 42. All were disinfested by Gammexane Smoke, and contact insecticides.

Although the problem of insect vermin continues to be a big one there is, on the whole, a perceptible improvement, due, no doubt, to the availability of the more effective insecticides such as D.D.T. and Gammexane, which, besides being cheap, involve a minimum of risk in application. Indeed, these preparations offer such an excellent weapon that there no longer exists any real excuse for people and their houses being verminous, notwithstanding the many disadvantages of a high degree of overcrowding.

4. SCHOOLS

There have been no special reports upon the sanitary conditions and water supply of schools during the year—all the schools being supplied with water from the Corporation mains.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—FACTORIES' ACT, 1937
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1952 FOR
THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors :—

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	51	54	3	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	305	503	68	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	Nil	Nil	3
TOTAL ...		357	557	71	Nil

2—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted	M/c line No.
		Referred			Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted		
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient ...	9	2	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	77	71	Nil	3	Nil	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	11
Other Offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ...	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12
TOTAL ...	60	83	77	Nil	3	Nil	60

OUTWORK—(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110				Section 111			
	M/c No. line	No. of out- workers in Aug. list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions	M/c line No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
TOTAL ...	70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	70

GENERAL REPORT UPON HOUSING ACTIVITIES IN THE BOROUGH

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. Mossop, has supplied the following information :—

New Houses—1952

„	„	(a)	Number of subsidy houses erected under the 1924 Act	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„	„	(b)	Number of houses erected by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	24
									(inc. 4 for Police)
„	„	(c)	Number of houses erected by the Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	124
„	„	(d)	Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	2

The total number of new houses completed in 1952 was 150 as against 123 for the previous year.

UNFIT HOUSES—ACTION UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1936

Notwithstanding a continuance of the serious housing shortage which has prevailed for some years, certain of the very worst houses have from time to time to be dealt with, since their extreme degree of unfitness leaves no other option.

A summary of the action taken during 1952 is as follows :—

Official Representations—Secs. 11 and 12	...	1	House(s)	(4)
Demolition Orders	...	Nil	„	(2)
Closing Orders	...	1	„	(Nil)
Undertakings not for human habitation	...	Nil	„	(2)
Undertakings to execute works	...	Nil	„	(Nil)

The figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

As reported previously, many unfit houses remain to be dealt with in a statutory manner as and when the housing situation so improves as to render action practicable; meanwhile, the best has to be made of the houses as they exist, sub-standard or otherwise, and with that object in view, a considerable number of Sanitary

and Abatement Notices requiring repairs were served upon private landlords. Not that this policy was wholly successful since circumstances continue to be complicated by low rents in relation to the excessively high costs of repairs.

An analysis of the applications on the records of the Housing Department as at 31st December, 1952, indicates new housing requirements as follows :—

Classification	New Houses Required					Totals
	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	Old Peoples' Dwellings		
Over-crowding	452 (365)	484 (447)	9 (23)	— (—)	945 (835)	
Apartments	322 (217)	25 (43)	— (1)	— (—)	347 (261)	
Normal	358 (303)	47 (34)	— (—)	— (—)	405 (337)	
Old People's Dwellings	— (—)		— (—)	220 (170)	220 (170)	
Totals	1132 (885)	556 (524)	9 (24)	220 (170)	1917 (1603)	

The number of Families re-housed during 1952 were as follows :—

Classification	Number of families re-housed	
Medical priorities :—		
(a) Tuberculosis ...	—	(3)
(b) Others ...	—	(2)
Overcrowding ...	100	(69)
Apartments ...	40	(28)
Normal ...	4	(7)
Old People's Dwellings	12	(20)
Total ...	156	(129)

The figures in brackets refer to the previous year.

Note :—The reason for numbers of families re-housed exceeding the number of new houses built is certain vacated municipal houses becoming available for re-letting.

The provision in 1952 of 150 new houses as against 123 for the previous year, and 115 for the year before that, is evidence of steady progress against a background of difficulties arising from high costs and limitations of materials and labour.

Against this progress it is to be noted that applications for municipal houses increased from 1,603 in 1951 to 1,917 in 1952, so that although some of the worst overcrowded families were rehoused, general progress was insufficient to prevent an increase in the aggregate number of applications on the waiting list as it stood at the end of the year; yet it is wise to consider the good features along with the "not-so-good."

Firstly, it would appear to be a reasonable conclusion that, largely because of the Points Scheme, the most gross cases of overcrowding have been dealt with; secondly, the rise in the number of overcrowding applications (835 to 945) must be viewed alongside the fact that the standard which determines them is a bedroom-standard substantially higher than that laid down by the Fifth Schedule to the Housing Act, 1936; and thirdly, whilst admitting that approximately one-half the houses in the town are sub-standard, the fact that the relation of the total number of houses in the town to the population is roughly 13,500 (of which 3,000 have only two rooms) to 40,000, indicates the average number of persons per house to be less than 3; hence, if there are some hundreds of houses overcrowded on the higher standard of judgement which is applied, it follows from the low average of less than 3 persons per house that, considering the town as a whole, very many houses must be "uncrowded," which is all to the good from a health-standpoint.

The increasing number (261 to 347) of applicants—presumably young couples in the majority—living in apartments, is a matter for special concern, and indicates the need for pressing on with new building.

A further point which should be borne in mind is that, because of added security today, many applications for municipal houses come from people who, in pre-war days would not, notwithstanding their need, have applied because of the fears of being unable to meet the rent in the event of unemployment or other adversity; thus the swollen applications' list, when viewed in the light of all the relevant factors, does not necessarily mean that real overcrowding today is worse than before the War: Indeed, one recalls the large numbers

of big families living in two-roomed houses in those days, habitually using living rooms as bedrooms, and which obtains to a much lesser extent today, the general situation has to some extent improved, notwithstanding the need for greater advances still to satisfy modern standards.

The wonder is not that housing applications' lists are so big today as much as the toleration during the easier times of twenty years ago of standards much lower than those of the more difficult, though happily more enlightened, conditions now. Thus there was a "legacy" in bad housing to be coped with long before the set-backs of the war added their contribution to the problem.

The Points Scheme has continued to secure that the new and other Corporation houses available for letting or re-letting have been allocated to applicants according to need. This is well illustrated by the Table given herein relating to families rehoused, wherein it is shewn that of the 156 houses let or re-let, 100 went to cases of overcrowding, 40 to families in apartments, and only 4 to normal applications; the remaining 12 houses being old peoples' dwellings.

As a result of this policy there continues to be no problem locally of numbers of families containing infective members with tuberculosis awaiting re-housing, or of numbers of families still living in houses subject to Clearance or Demolition Orders.

Medical priorities, not now being absolute over others, are not shewn separately in the table, since under the Points' Scheme, all cases must qualify in a normal way by medical points, if any, added to points under other headings. Thus, a certain number of medical cases are included in the overcrowding and apartments figures.

Comparing in the foregoing tables the 156 families re-housed with the 1,917 applications on the waiting list it still remains true as observed last year that, at the present rate of progress, it will be well over ten years before all existing housing applications have been satisfied, without allowing anything for the replacement of slum houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

by Mr. H. Hornby

Prefatory Remarks :—An opinion was expressed in the previous Annual Report that there were good grounds for the conclusion that local and national efforts to promote higher standards of hygiene and quality in connection with food were meeting with some success. This opinion would appear to be supported further by the following points brought out by the details given in the ensuing pages :—

(a) There was again a great increase in the proportion of milk samples which satisfied the various bacteriological tests; indeed, the percentages of unsatisfactory samples during the past 2 years (1952-3%, 1951-7%, 1950-15%) have successfully been less than half the respective previous years' percentages;

(b) All samples of milk examined by the biological test were again free from tuberculous infection;

(c) There was again a slight increase in the number of licences granted for the sale of the purer and safer qualities of milk;

(d) By improved methods of production and distribution, and an extension of pasteurisation, the public milk supply was shewn to be safer, cleaner and generally of better quality than ever before;

(e) There was again an absence of any serious food-poisoning;

(f) Notwithstanding two prosecutions for poor quality milk and one for sausage deficient in meat-content, there was no serious case of food adulteration; and

(g) Reasonable average compositional standards of milk samples were maintained.

(a) MILK SUPPLY

The action taken with regard to milk was as follows :—

- (1) The Registration and Inspection of dairies not being dairy farms pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

- (2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.
- (3) The issue of licenses pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

**(1) The Registration and Inspection of dairies not being dairy farms
pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies
Regulations, 1949**

The number of dairies not being dairy farms in the Borough at the end of the year, was 16. This does not include 97 shops from which milk is sold only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered thereto; such premises being exempt from registration.

The number of distributors on the register at the end of the year was 113.

The total number of inspections of dairies not being dairy farms and milkshops, was 75, and improvements were carried out in 1 instance.

(2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination

The total number of samples examined for the Department by the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, was 226 of which 223 were taken by the Corporation's Sanitary Inspectors, and 3 by other officers. The results of the examinations were as follows :—

T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk

Of 23 samples examined, 20 satisfied the Methylene Blue test, and 3 did not satisfy the test.

T.T. Milk

1 sample examined satisfied the Methylene Blue test.

Accredited Milk

1 sample examined satisfied the Methylene Blue test.

Pasteurised Milk

Of 121 samples examined, 120 satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests. (3 of these samples were taken by other officers).

1 sample satisfied the Phosphates Test, but failed to satisfy the Blue Test.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

Of 41 samples examined, 40 satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests; 1 sample satisfied the Phosphatase Test, the Methylene Blue Test being invalid.

Sterilised Milk

Of 7 samples examined, all satisfied the Turbidity Test.

Ungraded (Heat Treated) Milk

Of 15 samples examined, all satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

Ungraded (Raw) Milk

Of 17 samples examined, 14 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 3 did not satisfy the Test.

General Remarks

Summarising the foregoing results approximately 3% of all samples examined by the various recognised tests were unsatisfactory as against 7% for the previous year, and 15% for 1950.

The continued improvement is pleasing to record, especially as the figures for unsatisfactory samples are the lowest on record.

Milk—Biological Examinations

19 samples of locally-produced raw milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the guinea-pig test, and in each case no evidence of tuberculosis could be found.

Concerned as it is with perhaps the most dangerous feature against which it is sought to protect the public milk supply, the foregoing results are encouraging, and more particularly so having regard to the fact that the last positive result was so long ago as 1942. Generally, it is a fair conclusion that all the work to “clean-up” and make safe the public milk supply—both on the part of the Health Services and the Trade—is bearing fruit, and with great benefits to the populace.

Further evidence supporting this viewpoint may be derived from the fact that, whereas in 1947 only 42% of samples taken were graded milks, the corresponding figure for 1952 was 87% or over double. Thus has a higher quality product gone hand-in-hand with an extension of pasteurisation and more hygienic distribution in sealed bottles, to secure all-round improvements.

- (3) The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The number of licences in force during 1952 were as follows :—

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk					
Dealers' Licences	...	..	...	...	25
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	13
(b) Pasteurised Milk					
Pasteurisers' Licences	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	24
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	12
(c) Sterilised Milk					
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	97
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	5

The number of licences of all kinds in respect of these safer milks was 177 in 1952 as against 160 for the previous year.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(By Mr. H. Hornby)

During 1952, 14 visits were made to slaughterhouses; 277 visits to meat shops; 524 visits to market stalls; 1,292 visits to provision and other food stores; 215 visits to bakehouses; 228 visits to fried fish shops; 457 visits to food preparation rooms and canteens; and 154 visits to ice-cream premises.

The total number of carcasses and their organs examined in local slaughterhouses was 28, all being cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Over 1 ton 10 cwt. of diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat and other foods were condemned as unfit for human food, this being an increase on condemnations for the previous year.

Following the institution early in 1940 of the existing system of centralised slaughtering, all slaughtering ceased in local private slaughterhouses, except for cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

DETAILS OF FOOD CONDEMNED, 1952

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
Beef ...	40	0	Tinned Bilberries ...	9	0
Pork (including offal) ...	94	4	" Blackcurrants ...	1	4
Bacon ...	2	0	" Apple Puree ...	12	11
Rabbits ...	216	8	" Guavas ...	1	0
Tripe ...	50	0	" Fruit Salad ...	3	0
Pork Sausage ...	3	6	" Mixed Fruit ...	2	0
Tinned Pork (including offal) ...	68	8	" Peas ...	46	12½
" Ham ...	225	12	" Beans ...	27	0
" Tongues ...	4	12	" Carrots ...	3	4
" Kidneys ...	4	8	" Beetroot ...	4	12
" Pork Brawn ...	12		" Spinach ...	6	10
" Luncheon Meat ...	89	2	" Baked Beans ...	14	8
" Veal ...	51	0	" Milk ...	36	12
" Veal and Ham ...	14		" Milk Powder ...	112	0
" Minced Meat loaf ...	4	0	" Soups ...	101	5
" Stewed Steak ...	16	4	Miscellaneous Tinned		
" Rabbit ...	6	12	Food ...	1008	0
" Chicken ...	9	12	Eggs ...	31	6
" Salmon ...	8	12	Frozen Egg ...	104	0
" Lobster ...	3	5	Xmas Pudding ...	3	0
" Shrimps ...	10½		Syrup Pudding ...	4	0
" Mussels ...	3	12½	Oats Pudding ...	1	8
" Oysters ...	7½		Cheese Spread ...	3½	
" Sardines ...	1	1½	Chocolate Spread ...	57	0
" Crab Paste ...	9½		Dehydrated Coffee ...	10	0
" Herrings ...	2	10	Junket Powder ...	4	0
" Pilchards ...	4	8	Raspberry Mould ...	2	0
" Tuna Fish ...	7		"Morfat" Whipping ...	11	
" Peaches ...	22	4	Jellies ...	30	0
" Pears ...	23	13	Jam ...	36	8
" Apricots ...	2	8	Marmalade ...	3	0
" Oranges ...	22	3	Salad Cream ...	3	12
" Apples ...	9	14½	"Noodles" ...	5	0
" Pineapple ...	17	1	Tomato Sauce ...	44	0
" Strawberries ...	112	4½	Pickles ...	14	2
" Grapes ...	7	0	Dried Onions ...	1	4
" Cherries ...	40	0	Horseradish Sauce ...	1	9
" Grapefruit ...	26	15	Ice Cream ...	113	0
" Damsons ...	8	10			
" Raspberries ...	1	0			
" Greengages ...	2	13			
" Plums ...	169	10			
" Figs ...	44	8			
" Prunes ...	34	8			
" Tomatoes ...	67	9			
" Grapefruit Juice ...	3	8			
" Grape Juice ...	1	0			
" Pineapple Crush ...	2	9½			
" Plum Tomatoes ...	7	14			
" Tomato Juice ...	1	0			

Total—

1 ton, 10 cwt., 1 qr., 14 lbs., 12 oz.

Food poisoning outbreaks

No outbreak under this heading occurred during 1952, and the following table is necessary only because it is required to be shown in the prescribed form :—

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks associated with each food
Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Sec. 14 ...

The numbers of premises on the register at the end of the year were as follows :—

Ice-cream—Manufacture and Sale	...	...	...	8
Ice-cream—Sale only	...	...	...	90
Sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food—				
Preparation or manufacture	...	...	...	31

Most of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream are concerned exclusively as regards this commodity with pre-wrapped ice-cream stored in proper refrigerators.

Byelaws—Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, etc.

Continuing the work described in the two previous reports, the Sanitary Inspectors devoted as much time as their other activities would permit to this important section of their duties, and to that end 277 visits were made to meat shops, 457 to food preparation rooms, canteens, etc., 1,292 to provision shops, 215 to bakehouses, 228 to fried fish and chip shops, 154 to ice-cream premises and 524 to market stalls. Verbal advice was continued and many written notices issued, together with further distribution of literature, including standards of practice for the following trades :—Grocery and Provision Stores, Butchers' Shops, Fried Fish Shops, Bakery and Confectionery Shops, Bakehouses, Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens, Markets and Licensed Premises.

Additional notices were also issued on lines recommended by the Ministry of Food requesting customers in the interests of hygiene not to take their dogs into premises in which food was sold.

The object now should be to sustain the wave of enthusiasm for food hygiene which followed the important debate in Parliament in February, 1951.

Foremost in this need is the steady basic training of all people engaged in the food trade, for, as Dr. Broughton, M.P., stated in his foreword to "Hygienic Food Handling," the manual of the St. John Ambulance Association—"There is general agreement among those who study the problem that all efforts to reach a high standard of food cleanliness will fail unless the people who actually handle food have learnt to do so hygienically."

As regards courses of instruction, whether it is that hard-driven and not over-rewarded shop assistants find it difficult to make the time to attend, or, through more attractive but less vital counter-attractions, such courses do not seem to be going forward locally as energetically as the situation demands; yet, if only food handlers without necessarily attending organised classes (though these are best) would study and put into practice the simple principles so lucidly set forth in the manual referred to, a very great advance would be achieved.

Sanitary Officers spreading information, and picking out and rectifying short-comings, represents work which is necessary and useful, but alone will avail little unless the movements for improvised hygiene is sustained from within the trade itself, so that every food handler is equipped with a knowledge of the vital principles involved, and embodies these principles in everyday technique.

As with all things intrinsically progressive, much has been done and much still remains to be done

(c) **ADULTERATION, ETC.**
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1948

(This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector—Mr. H. Hornby)

During the year under review, 203 samples of milk and miscellaneous foods as detailed in the appended Table I, were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 199 samples to be genuine, 1 unsatisfactory, and 3 adulterated. This gives an adult-

eration or not genuine figure of 1.97% as compared with 3.42% for the previous year.

Particulars of any administrative action taken in respect of samples adulterated and not genuine are given in Table II.

A further comparison shows that of the 135 milk samples analysed 3 were adulterated, which gives an adulteration figure for milk of 2.22% as compared with 2.25% for the previous year.

On reference to Table III, which gives the average composition of milk samples, it will be seen that the average fat content was 3.75% as compared with 3.72% for the previous year.

Tables IV and V deal with ice-cream and give fat contents and results of bacteriological examination.

Table VI gives the results of bacteriological examination of Iced Lollipops, and Table VII refers to Synthetic Cream.

There was no instance of adulteration calling for any special remark notwithstanding 3 prosecutions i.e., 1 for sausage and two for milk.

As regards the chemical composition of ice-cream it will be seen that the average fat content was 7.48% as against 8.70% for the previous year. All the samples complied with the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment Order, 1952), particulars of which are given in Table IV.

TABLE I.
Particulars of Food and Drugs and Results of Analysis.

Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Adulterated	Unsatisfactory	TOTAL
Milk	135	—	132	3	—	135
Ice Cream	9	—	9	—	—	9
Skim Milk Powder	—	2	2	—	—	2
Beef Sausage	14	—	14	—	—	14
Pork Sausage	5	—	4	—	1	5
Beef and Pork Sausage	1	—	1	—	—	1
Sausage	1	—	1	—	—	1
Polony	3	—	3	—	—	3
Potted Meat	1	—	1	—	—	1
Meat Pies	5	—	5	—	—	5
Fish Cakes	1	—	1	—	—	1
Saccharin Tablets	3	—	3	—	—	3
Malt Vinegar	1	—	1	—	—	1
Sugar	2	—	2	—	—	2
Pepper	3	1	4	—	—	4
Tea	1	—	1	—	—	1
Teacakes	1	—	1	—	—	1
"Midget Gems"	1	—	1	—	—	1
Butter	2	—	2	—	—	2
Baking Powder	1	—	1	—	—	1
Shredded Beef Suet	1	—	1	—	—	1
Plum Jam	1	—	1	—	—	1
Synthetic Cream	1	—	1	—	—	1
Mixed Cut Peel	1	—	1	—	—	1
Glacé Cherries	1	—	1	—	—	1
Malted Milk Powder	1	—	1	—	—	1
Powdered Gelatine	1	—	1	—	—	1
Coffee	1	—	1	—	—	1
Raisins	1	—	1	—	—	1
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	—	—	1
	200	3	199	3	1	203

TABLE II.
Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine.

Sample No.	Nature of Sample and result of Analysis	Remarks
668	Milk. Fat 2.93%. Solids not Fat 8.53%. Contained only 97.7% of minimum amount of fat required.	Producer/Retailer cautioned.
688	Pork Sausage. Meat Content 58.4%. Should contain 65% Meat.	Manufacturer prosecuted. Fined £5, and Costs £1 11s. 6d.
766	Milk. Fat 2.38%. Solids not Fat 8.80%. Contained only 79.4% of minimum amount of fat required.	Retailer prosecuted. Fined £5, and Costs £1 1s. 0d.
771	Milk. Fat 3.55%. Solids not Fat 7.91%. Contained 6.9% Added Water.	Retailer prosecuted. Case against him dismissed, and Producer Fined £5, and Costs £3 3s. 0d.

TABLE III.
Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month	No. of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Average Milk Fat per cent.	Average Non-fatty solids per cent.
January	Nil	—	—
February	15	3.68	8.61
March	Nil	—	—
April	9	3.67	8.56
May	10	3.65	8.67
June	17	3.66	8.68
July	17	3.82	8.58
August	1	3.49	8.43
September	31	3.81	8.74
October	12	4.07	8.68
November	Nil	—	—
December	23	3.66	8.60
Average for the year 1952		3.75	8.64
Average for the year 1951		3.72	8.68
Average for the year 1950		3.68	8.70
Average for the year 1949		3.70	8.65
Average for the year 1948		3.71	8.54
Average for the year 1947		3.66	8.63
Average for the year 1946		3.65	8.61
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

TABLE IV.
Details of Ice Cream samples submitted for Chemical Analysis.

Sample No.	Manufacturer	Fat %	Milk Solid (not fat) %	Sugar %
614	A	6.50	10.20	14.40
615	B	10.35	8.20	9.80
616	C	5.22	9.40	11.40
617	D	5.86	8.80	11.50
631	E	9.37	8.80	10.60
632	F	7.30	7.80	9.40
634	G	11.49	9.40	13.20
669	F	5.84	11.62	13.46
700	F	5.42	6.80	10.00
Average Contents per Sample 1952 ...		7.48	9.00	11.53
Average Contents per Sample 1951 ...		8.70	12.61	14.66
Average Contents per Sample 1950 ...		5.61	—	—
Average Contents per Sample 1949 ...		4.74	—	—
Requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951 (in force up to 6.7.52)		5.00	7.50	10.00
Requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952 (in force from 7.7.52) ...		4.00	5.00	10.00

TABLE V.

ICE CREAM (Heat Treatment, etc.) REGULATIONS, 1947 to 1952. 86 samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the Methylene Blue Test (M.R.C. Method) and the results were as follows :—

Manufacturer	Type of Mix	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			
			Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4
A	Hot	12	4	5	1	2
B	”	4	4	—	—	—
C	”	3	1	1	1	—
D	Cold	9	5	2	2	—
E	Not known	11	9	1	1	—
F	”	9	6	—	2	1
G	”	13	11	2	—	—
H	”	1	1	—	—	—
I	”	9	7	—	2	—
J	”	1	1	—	—	—
K	”	1	—	1	—	—
L	”	1	1	—	—	—
M	”	5	3	2	—	—
N	”	4	3	—	1	—
O	”	1	—	1	—	—
P	”	1	1	—	—	—
Q	”	1	1	—	—	—
	Totals	86	58	15	10	3

Summary

Year	No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1952	86	58 (67.5%)	15 (17.4%)	10 (11.6%)	3 (3.5%)
1951	107	85 (79.4%)	11 (10.3%)	7 (6.5%)	4 (3.8%)
1950	117	39 (33.3%)	40 (34.2%)	22 (18.8%)	16 (13.7%)
1949	98	33 (33.7%)	17 (17.3%)	29 (29.6%)	19 (19.4%)
1948	65	43 (66.2%)	8 (12.3%)	12 (18.5%)	2 (3.0%)

TABLE VI.

Iced Lollipops

46 samples of Iced Lollipops were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the Coliform Test, and the results were as follows :—

Manufacturer	No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli	
		Absent (1 ml amounts)	Present 3/3 (1 ml amounts)
A	3	3	—
B	2	1	1
R	4	4	—
S	4	4	—
T	4	4	—
U	3	3	—
V	1	1	—
W	2	2	—
X	2	2	—
Y	2	2	—
Z	1	1	—
a	3	3	—
b	3	3	—
c	1	1	—
d	1	1	—
e	1	1	—
f	1	1	—
g	1	1	—
h	1	1	—
i	1	1	—
j	1	1	—
k	1	1	—
l	1	1	—
m	1	1	—
n	1	1	—
Totals	46	45	1

Summary:

Satisfactory 45 (97.8%). Unsatisfactory 1 (2.2%).

TABLE VII.

Synthetic Cream

2 samples of Synthetic Cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, and the results were as follows :—

Sample No.	Rate Count (per ml.)	Coliform Bacilli	Pathogenic Organisms
1	500	Not isolated	Not isolated
2	200	Not isolated	Not isolated

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.**

These Acts and Regulations continue to be of particular interest to the Corporation since a considerable amount of rag-flock is manufactured in the Borough.

They came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, from which date the 1911-1928 Acts were repealed.

The Corporation is one of the local authorities responsible for the enforcement (including inspection of premises) of the Act, which is directed towards securing the use of clean filling materials in upholstery, bedding, toys, etc.

Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors are authorised officers for the purpose of the Act by virtue of their appointments.

Subject to certain exemptions, such as re-making and re-conditioning of articles, which position is not regarded as satisfactory, the Act provides for the registration of premises whereon rag-flock and other filling materials are used, and for the licensing of premises on which rag-flock is manufactured and stored.

The Act also provides for the keeping, in prescribed form and manner, of records by occupiers of registered and licensed premises, and such records must include the prescribed information as to the nature and quantity of materials or articles consigned, the persons from or to whom they were consigned, the dates of receipt or despatch, and places connected therewith.

Samples are subject to prescribed standards of cleanliness laid down by the regulations.

The numbers of premises registered and licensed at the end of the year were as follows :—

Registered, i.e. for use of filling materials	...	2
Licences, (a) for the Manufacture of Rag Flock	...	8
(b) for Storage of Rag Flock	... ..	?

Judged from the fact that all samples of locally produced rag-flock were satisfactory (see following particulars of analytical results) and that there was an absence of any complaint from outside authorities about unsatisfactory samples originating from Batley, it seems a fair conclusion that the methods ordinarily followed by the local manufacturers conform to the standards of cleanliness laid down by the Act and Regulations.

Analytical Results—Of 17 samples of rag-flock and 8 of other filling materials taken during the year, the results were as follows :—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Sample No.	Date taken	Material	Chlorine as Soluble Chlorides (Parts per 100,000)	Oil and Soap	Soluble Impurities	Trash	Dust Index	Oil	Insoluble Impurities	Remarks
1	10.6.52	Rag Flock	19	3.2%	1.3 % 1.3 % 1.3%	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
2	"	"	9	2.9%	1.0% 1.0% 1.0%	—	—	—	—	"
3	"	"	12	1.8%	1.1 % 0.9 % 1.0%	—	—	—	—	"
4	"	"	19	1.8%	1.5% 1.4% 1.4%	—	—	—	—	"
5	"	"	10	2.1%	1.4 % 1.2% 1.3%	—	—	—	—	"
6	"	Coir Fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7% 0.7% 0.7%	"
7	"	Rag Flock	10	2.4%	1.3 % 1.2% 1.2%	—	—	—	—	"
8	"	Woollen Felt	3	1.0%	0.7 % 0.7% 0.7%	—	—	—	—	"
9	"	Cotton Felt	—	—	—	3.4 % 3.6% 3.9%	1.5% 1.6%	0.8%	—	"
10	"	Rag Flock	10	2.4%	0.9% 0.9% 0.9%	—	—	—	—	"
11	"	"	16	4.5%	1.8% 1.7% 1.8%	—	—	—	—	"
12	16.12.52	"	14	2.3%	1.0% 0.9% 1.0%	—	—	—	—	"
13	"	"	19	2.1%	1.0% 1.1 % 1.1%	—	—	—	—	"
14	"	Coir Fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"
15	"	Rag Flock	12	2.5%	0.7% 0.6% 0.7%	—	—	—	0.5 % 0.5% 0.5%	"
16	"	Cotton Felt	—	—	—	8.3%	2.6%	1.1%	—	Failed on "Trash Content" Satisfactory
17	"	New Woollen Flock	—	3.6%	—	—	—	—	—	"
18	17.12.52	Rag Flock	22	3.1%	1.1 % 1.0% 1.0%	—	—	—	—	"
19	"	"	13	5.0%	0.9% 0.8% 0.9%	—	—	—	—	"
20	"	"	12	4.4%	1.1 % 1.2% 1.2%	—	—	—	—	"
21	"	"	12	1.9%	0.9% 1.0% 0.9%	—	—	—	—	"
22	"	New Woollen Flock	—	1.8%	—	—	—	—	—	"
23	"	Rag Flock	27	3.0%	1.6 % 1.7% 1.6%	—	—	—	—	"
24	"	New Woollen Flock	—	2.5%	—	—	—	—	—	"
25	"	Rag Flock	13	2.0%	1.1% 1.1% 1.1%	—	—	—	—	"

It will be seen from the foregoing table that all of 17 samples of rag flock were satisfactory, and that of 8 samples of other filling materials 7 (3 new woollen flock, 2 coir fibre, 1 woollen felt, 1 cotton felt) were satisfactory and 1 (cotton felt) was unsatisfactory.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1952.

DISEASE	Total Cases Noti- fied	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED												Cases admit- ted to Hosp- ital	Total Deaths		
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over			Age Un- known	
Smallpox	—	1	4	3	6	10	39	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Scarlet Fever	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	—	—	1	—	1	16	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	63	4	6	7	15	12	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	13
Measles	173	4	10	25	35	21	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases generally notifiable:																	
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	32	2	1	—	3	13	7	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	347	12	21	36	59	57	134	8	—	7	3	1	1	8	—	32	16

SMALLPOX—No case occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER—68 cases were notified during the year. The type was generally mild.

DIPHTHERIA—No case was notified during the year. The following persons were immunised against Diphtheria :—

391 children under school age.

127 school children.

This brings the total number of attendances from January, 1935, when the scheme was originally inaugurated, to December, 1952, to 16,816.

The prophylactic used was A.P.T.-2 injections of 0.2 c.c. + 0.5 c.c.

ENTERIC FEVER (including **PARATYPHOID**)—No case was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA—1 case occurred during the year.

PNEUMONIA (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)—4 cases were notified during the year. There were 13 deaths from Pneumonia (all forms).

MEASLES—There were 173 cases notified during the year. One death occurred.

There has been no local action taken in regard to the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

WHOOPIING COUGH—There were 63 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year. One case was fatal.

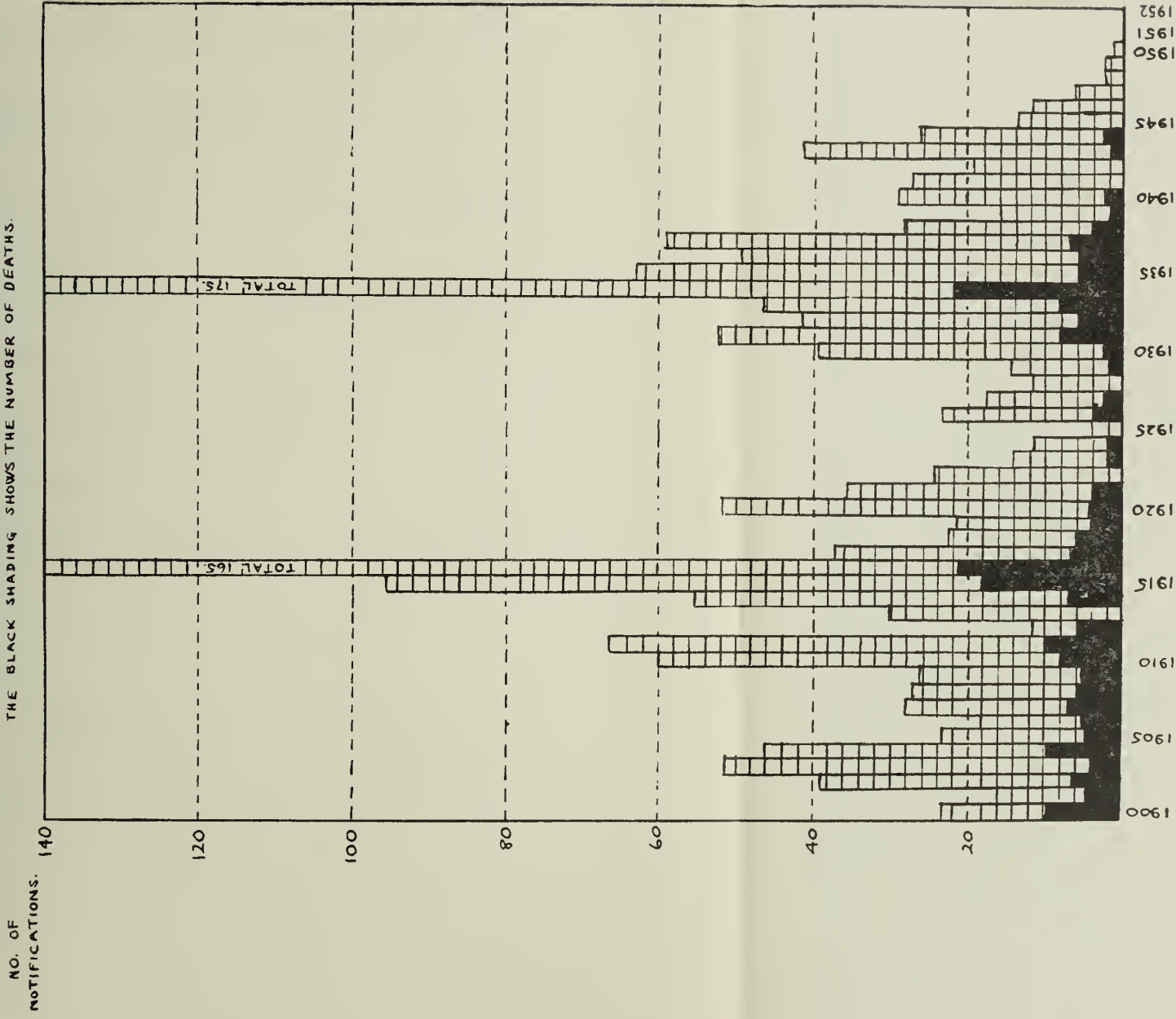
ERYSIPELAS—One case was notified.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS—No notification was received.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF DIPHTHERIA IN BATLEY 1900-1952

THE COLUMNS SHOW THE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.
THE BLACK SHADING SHOWS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS.



PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM—One case was notified to the Public Health Department during the year.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS—Two cases occurred during the year. Both pere paralytic cases and were treated in hospital.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHERGICA—Two patients were notified during the year and were removed to hospital.

DYSENTRY—32 cases were notified or discovered during the year. In all cases confirmed bacteriologically, the organism was *Sh. Dysenteriae* "Sonnc."

The majority of cases were mild, and some found by investigation of contacts in the family were free from symptoms.

INFLUENZA—No death was certified to be the result of influenza.

ANTHRAX—No case was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was taken or called for during 1952.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172.

No action was taken or called for during 1952.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY—1952

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
5	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
15	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
35	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Totals	12	13	5	6	1	2	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS—1942 - 1953

	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Total	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
1942	26	9	8	3	6	11	2	7	1	1
1943	32	10	10	4	8	21	11	7	3	—
1944	32	17	7	1	7	16	9	3	3	1
1945	26	12	4	5	5	9	4	3	1	1
1946	31	12	9	5	5	11	3	4	2	2
1947	24	9	7	2	6	17	12	2	1	2
1948	23	8	10	4	1	7	5	2	—	—
1949	28	10	10	2	6	10	6	3	1	—
1950	36	16	10	4	6	7	6	—	—	1
1951	31	10	10	4	7	14	7	3	1	3
1952	36	12	13	5	6	4	1	2	—	1

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths, 1952, was 1 to 4, or 25%.

It has not been necessary to take action concerning wilful neglect or refusal to notify Tuberculosis.

Protection against Tuberculosis. :—

The Local Health Authority's scheme for vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine was commenced in July, 1951.

Cases are selected and vaccination carried out by the local Chest Physician (Dr. J. Viner).

B.C.G VACCINATIONS

Age Group								Cases
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
5-15 years	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	30
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

